CLAIMS:

1. A connector assembly for connecting optical fibers comprising:

(a) a connector comprising a longitudinally extending body, said body comprising a first end and a second end, and said body having a conduit extending from said first end to said second end, and said body comprising a plurality of finger projections that extend longitudinally at each of said first and second ends;

(b) a first collar circumferentially coupled to said first end of said connector and a second collar circumferentially coupled to said second end of said connector;

(c) a connector housing comprising four quarter portions, and defining a connector chamber for receiving said connector when coupled with said collars, said quarter portions configured such that two of the quarter portions when assembled comprise a first end and two of the quarter portions when assembled comprise a second end of said connector housing and further configured to exert tractional force on the said connector when said connector is positioned in the connector chamber, by axial rotation of said first part end relative to said second end of said connector housing, each of said connector housing ends comprising an aperture and pass through conduit between said aperture and said connector chamber; and

(d) a needle capable of insertion through said aperture, pass through conduit and connector conduit, and capable of expansion of the radial diameter of said connector conduit when inserted there through.

2. The use of a connector assembly of claim 1, for connecting optical fibers comprising:

(a) the insertion of the needle through the aperture, pass through conduit and connector conduit to cause a radial expansion of the diameter of the connector conduit, the opposite axial rotation of the first end of the connector assembly relative to the second end of the connector assembly, which by rotational action will exert a tractional force on the connector, sufficient to deform the connector according to the elastic properties of the connector, render the connector to its amorphous phase by the stress induced on the connector and cause longitudinal expansion of the connector diameter thereby;

(b) removal of the needle;

(c) the passing of a first optical fiber through one of said apertures, pass through conduit and first end of the connector and passing of a second optical fiber through the aperture and pass through conduit of said second end and through the second end of the connector to abut the end of the first optical fiber; and

(d) the opposite radial rotation of the ends of the connector housing to relieve the tractional force

on the connector and reduce the diameter of the connector conduit by passing from the amorphous state to the elastic state, securing the optical fibers and abutment of the end of one optical fiber to the other.